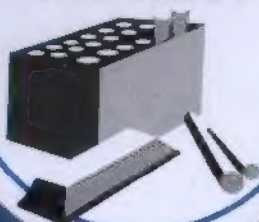




Ensino
Médio
2.^a série

• **Inglês**

LIVRO DO
PROFESSOR



Caderno

1

INGLÊS – 2.ª SÉRIE

Frente: Gramática e Textos

CAD.	SEM.	PROGRAMA	
1	1	1) Introduction to Verbs	2) Extending the use of Auxiliary Verbs
	2	3) Extending the use of Auxiliary Verbs	4) Text
	3	5) Text	6) Text
	4	7) Text	8) Text
	5	9) Degrees of Comparison (I)	10) Degrees of Comparison (II)
	6	11) Text	12) Text
	7	13) Text	14) Text
	8	15) Text	16) Text
	–	Revisão bimestral	
2	9	17) Indefinites (I)	18) Indefinites (II)
	10	19) Text	20) Text
	11	21) Text	22) Text
	12	23) Text	24) Text
	13	25) Relative Clauses (I)	26) Relative Clauses (II)
	14	27) Text	28) Text
	15	29) Text	30) Text
	16	31) Text	32) Text
	–	Revisão bimestral	
3	17	33) Interrogative Pronouns	34) Text
	18	35) Text	36) Text
	19	37) Text	38) Text
	20	39) Adverbs	40) Text
	21	41) Text	42) Text
	22	43) Text	44) Text
	–	Revisão bimestral	
4	23	45) Present Tenses	46) Text
	24	47) Text	48) Text
	25	49) Text	50) Text
	26	51) Past Tenses	52) Text
	27	53) Text	54) Text
	28	55) Text	56) Puzzles
	–	Revisão bimestral	

OBJETIVO Orientação para o Professor – Inglês – 2ª Série do Ensino Médio – 1º Bimestre

Este caderno é composto por 16 módulos, assim distribuídos:
5 módulos de gramática e 11 módulos de texto.

Iniciamos a parte gramatical com o estudo dos verbos auxiliares *Do, Does e Did*.

O professor deve estabelecer a diferença entre os tempos do presente e do passado.

Exemplificando:

He reads good books every year.

Fixar o uso do Simple Present Tense

He read good books last year.

Fixar o uso do Simple Past Tense

Outra sugestão que o professor não deve deixar de propor nas aulas de tempos verbais é uma leitura constante dos verbos irregulares da tabela.

Não deixe de comentar as seguintes estruturas:

1) *He'd better go out now.* (had better)

2) *She'd rather drink coffee.* (would rather)

3) *Let's go for a walk, shall we?*

4) *Come here immediately, will you?*

Em relação ao estudo dos adjetivos, faça um quadro sinótico do comparativo e do superlativo de superioridade.

Exemplificando:

tall taller than the tallest

intelligent more intelligent than the most intelligent
Exception: shy shyer than the shyest

Destaque também os outros adjetivos que são exceções, como: *good, bad, far* etc.

Em relação aos textos, procure sempre fazer um *warm-up*, destacando novos vocábulos, ou até mesmo falando sobre assunto que vai ser abordado.

Neste caderno o professor encontrará algumas maneiras ensinar o vocabulário, quer seja por meio de colunas, quer por traduções, ou até mesmo procurando a palavra em inglês no texto.

Os exercícios propostos também são bem diversificados, com testes de múltipla escolha, perguntas para responder em português ou questões para colocar verdadeiro ou falso.

O caderno apresenta textos extraídos de jornais, revistas até mesmo da Internet, visando sempre a motivar o aluno a aprender novas expressões, por meio de contextos interessantes e sugestivos.

Enfatizar sempre o New Vocabulary.

Destacar sempre os False Cognates.

Procurar fazer e corrigir os exercícios na mesma aula.

Recomendar também o TC (Tarefa de Casa), que foi totalmente refeito, apresentando exercícios de gramática e textos com testes de múltipla escolha.

Esperamos que estas ideias possam ajudá-lo(a) na elaboração e preparação de suas aulas.

INGLÊS



A British Soldier – Ele está de plantão a fim de manter a ordem pública nas ruas.

Grammar and Texts - Módulos

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 – Grammar: Introduction to Verbs | 8 – Text: Blue Jeans |
| 2 e 3 – Grammar: Extending the Use of Auxiliary Verbs | 9 – Grammar: Degrees of Comparison – I |
| 4 – Text: Police Kill Man Holding Knife to Woman He Had Wounded | 10 – Grammar: Degrees of Comparison – II |
| 5 – Text: A Stunning Senior Moment | 11 – Text: ... Getting Enough Sleep? |
| 6 – Text: Wrong Pop, Pop | 12 – Text: Clearing the Roads |
| 7 – Text: Bumper Stickers for Ladies | 13 – Text: The Jury |
| | 14 – Text: Streetview |
| | 15 – Texts: The Hi-Tech World |
| | 16 – Texts: Two Ads |

Módulo

1

Grammar: Introduction to Verbs

1. Simple Present

A. Affirmative Form

To sleep { I, you, we, they **SLEEP**
he, she, it **SLEEPS**

Examples:

We work – she work**S** They play – he play**S**
I cry – she cry**ES** You watch – it watch**ES**
They kiss – she kiss**ES**

B. Interrogative Form

Auxiliar + sujeito + verbo principal
no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

We sleep → **DO** we sleep?
She washes → **DOES** she wash?
He drinks → **DOES** he drink?

C. Negative Form

Sujeito + auxiliar negativo + verbo principal
no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

They love → They **DO NOT** love.
DON'T

He works → He **DOES NOT** work.
DOESN'T

She sings → She **DOES NOT** sing.
DOESN'T

D. Interrogative-Negative Form

Auxiliar negativo + sujeito + verbo principal no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

They write → **DON'T** they write?

He eats → **DOESN'T** he eat?

She buys → **DOESN'T** she buy?

ATENÇÃO

DO they **NOT** write?

DOES he **NOT** eat?

DOES she **NOT** buy?

2. Simple Past

A. Affirmative Form

Regular Verbs: to work → worked

Irregular Verbs: to sit → **SAT**

Examples:

We believed He **WENT** She **SAW**

B. Interrogative Form

DID + sujeito + verbo principal no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

DID you see your friend yesterday?

Yes, I **SAW** him yesterday.

DID she long for traveling abroad?

Yes, she **LONGED FOR** it when she was younger.

C. Negative Form

Sujeito + **DID NOT (DIDN'T)** + verbo principal no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

I **DID NOT** talk to him last week.

DIDN'T

He **DID NOT** shave himself every morning when he was a

DIDN'T

teenager.

D. Interrogative-Negative Form

DIDN'T + sujeito + verbo principal no infinitivo sem "to"

Examples:

DIDN'T you come last night?

DIDN'T she study for the test yesterday?

ATENÇÃO

DID you **NOT** come last night?

DID she **NOT** study for the test yesterday?

3. Emphatic DO, DOES, DID

Podemos usar **DO**, **DOES** e **DID** na forma afirmativa para enfatizar a ação do verbo.

Examples:

She really loves him.

She **DOES love** him.

We really felt sorry for him.

We **DID feel** sorry for him.

They really understand me.

They **DO** understand me.



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M101**

Exercícios Resolvidos

Complete with the missing verbs.

- 1 **Did** he **buy** a new car last week?
Yes, he bought it on Saturday.
- 2 John **doesn't speak** French.
He speaks Italian.
- 3 She **does** love him.
It is true.
- 4 **Did** she **read** the article on the newspaper?
Yes, she read it last week.
- 5 I thought he had sent you some flowers.
Didn't he send you some flowers?
- 6 **Does** he **do** his exercises every day? No, he does them twice a week.

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with the missing verbs.

- 1 **Do** you **speak** English?
Yes, I speak English fluently.
- 2 **Does** Mary **wash** her clothes every day?
No, she doesn't wash them every day.
- 3 **Did** she **sell** her house?
Yes, she sold it last month.
- 4 They **don't** play cards very often.
They do it once in a while.
- 5 **Did** you **have** your hair cut?
Yes, I had it cut last week.
- 6 Does Mary play the piano?
Yes, she **plays** it wonderfully.
- 7 Did you clean up your room yesterday?
No, I **didn't do** it yesterday but I **did** it two days ago.
- 8 **Do** you **understand** each other?
No, we don't understand each other very well.
- 9 I thought you had been invited to the party.
Didn't John invite you?
- 10 **Does** John **like** chocolate?
No, he doesn't like it at all.
- 11 Did your sister go to the beach last Sunday?
Yes, she **went** there last Sunday.
- 12 Jane **doesn't drive** to work every day.
She generally goes by bus.

13 Did he bring his wallet?

Yes, he **brought** it last night.

14 Caroline **doesn't teach** English.
She teaches French.

15 Peter **didn't** write the letter.
It was written by his sister.

II. Turn into English using emphatic DO.

1 Eu realmente saí cedo ontem de manhã.

I did leave early yesterday morning.

2 Ela realmente acredita nas palavras dele.

She does believe his words.

3 Nós realmente confiamos em vocês.

We do trust you.

4 Ele realmente pretende ajudá-la.

He does intend to help her.

5 Garotos realmente gostam de jogar futebol.

Boys do like to play soccer.

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Complete with the correct question tag.

- He read only two chapters, **didn't he**?
- The child cut itself badly, **didn't it**?
- That's Peter's, **isn't it**?
- He'll be here in ten minutes, **won't he**?
- She's not applied for the job, **has she**?
- Write the form in ink, **will you**?
- Let's go for a walk, **shall we**?
- She won't come, **will she**?
- You and Helen live in the same block, **don't you**?

2 (VUNESP) -



(www.comics.com/momma. Adaptado)

O termo que completa corretamente a lacuna é

- a) do. b) have. c) was. d) done. e) had.

Resposta: B

Exercícios Propostos

I. Complete with the appropriate auxiliary verb.

- Does your sister always tell you the truth?
Yes, she **does**.
- He managed to get there in time.
So **did** we.
- We have a very comfortable house.
So **does** my sister.
- Will he come to the party?
No, he **won't**.
- I haven't succeeded in doing this.
Neither **has** he.
- She wasn't late for the party.
Neither **were** they.
- I am sure of this.
So **is** my brother.
- Did you send her some flowers on her birthday?
Yes, I **did**.
- Do they wear heavy coats in winter?
Yes, they **do**.
- She won't introduce him to them.
Neither **will** I.
- They're enjoying the barbecue.
So **are** we.
- She doesn't look well.
Neither **do** her parents.
- I would rather travel by plane.
So **would** they.
- They are not feeling lonely.
Neither **am** I.
- She is out of work.
So **is** her boyfriend.
- He has never seen a fox.
Neither **have** we.

II. Complete with the correct question-tag.

- You haven't lived here long, **have you**?
- These sausages are delicious, **aren't they**?
- You came in a sports car, **didn't you**?
- You're enjoying the party, **aren't you**?
- He'll be right, **won't he**?
- She hardly spoke, **did she**?
- She doesn't attend the French lesson, **does she**?
- They flew to Canada last month, **didn't they**?
- They do not agree on this subject, **do they**?
- She rarely writes to her mother, **does she**?
- They have never driven a Ferrari, **have they**?
- She's not a baby now, **is she**?
- She's not accepted his invitation, **has she**?
- These burgers look good, **don't they**?
- He'll be back soon, **won't he**?
- You won't be late, **will you**?
- He has been to Switzerland, **hasn't he**?
- We had better wait for her, **hadn't we**?
- They would rather stay home, **wouldn't they**?
- He put the book on the shelf, **didn't he**?
- Bring me the book, **will you**?
- Let's go, **shall we**?

Text: Police Kill Man Holding Knife to Woman He Had Wounded

A Brooklyn man was shot and killed by the police last night as he held a knife to the throat of a woman inside an East Flatbush apartment, the authorities said.

The woman, who had already been stabbed at least once before the police arrived on the scene, was listed in stable condition last night at Kings County Hospital Center, the authorities said.

They would not identify the woman and the man, but neighbors said both were in their 20's.

The police said that the man was arrested on Saturday on charges that he violated an order of protection that had been obtained by the woman.

Four officers went to the Vanderveer Houses, a public housing complex on New York Avenue where the woman lived, about 8:30 p.m. last night, after the police received an anonymous 911 call from someone describing screams coming from the woman's fifth-floor apartment, according to investigators at the scene.

When the officers approached the apartment, the woman opened the front door and screamed for help, the investigators said. But the man pulled her back inside and immediately shut the door, according to the police.

The police responded by kicking the door open. The man was holding a knife to the woman's throat, and she was already bloody from a stab wound, the authorities said.

After the man ignored several warnings to put down his knife, one of the officers fired a shot, striking the man in the head, the police said. He was declared dead at the scene.



(The Washington Post)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Os infinitivos dos verbos **shot**, **held** e **said** no 1º parágrafo do texto são:

to shoot	to hold	to say
----------	---------	--------

2 Turn into Portuguese.

The police identified the man who stabbed the little girl in the throat.

Resposta

A polícia identificou o homem que esfaqueou a garotinha na garganta.

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

1. to kill	1	e	a) aproximar-se de, abordar
2. to wound	2	b	b) ferir, machucar
3. to stab	3	f	c) puxar de volta
4. to approach	4	a	d) chutar
5. to pull back	5	c	e) matar
6. to kick	6	d	f) esfaquear

II. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
1. to hold	held	held	= segurar
2. to shoot	shot	shot	= atirar
3. to be arrested	was (were) arrested	been arrested	= ser preso
4. to shut	shut	shut	= fechar
5. to put down	put down	put down	= baixar
6. to strike	struck	struck	= atingir
7. to say	said	said	= dizer

ATTENTION!

to shoot = to fire a shot

III. Translate the title of the text:

Polícia mata homem segurando faca em direção à mulher que ele tinha ferido.

IV. Two expressions in the text are parts of the human body. Which are they?

- a) head
b) throat

V. Match the columns.

1. neighbors	1	d	a) gritos
2. in their 20's	2	h	b) morto
3. housing	3	e	c) moradia
4. screams	4	a	d) vizinhos
5. fifth-floor	5	f	e) avisos, alertas
6. bloody	6	g	f) quinto andar
7. warnings	7	a	g) ensanguentada
8. dead	8	b	h) na faixa dos 20 anos

VI. Fill in these sentences with verbs from exercise II. Pay attention to their tenses.

- Please, shut the door. It's cold in here.
- The suspect was arrested by the officers for shoplifting.
- Anne always says her words clearly and distinctly.
- The exploding grenade wounded several soldiers.
- As we approached the park, we saw children playing catch.
- He was kicking a ball along the pavement.

ATTENTION!

VII. Translate the underlined expressions.

- At last we've got something to eat. finalmente
- He must weigh at least 300 pounds. pelo menos

VIII. Turn into Portuguese.

The woman had been stabbed at least once before the police arrived on the scene.

A mulher tinha sido esfaqueada pelo menos uma vez antes de a polícia chegar à cena do crime.

IX. Match the columns.

1. robber	1	e	a) trombadinha
2. kidnapper	2	e	b) arruaceiro
3. pickpocket	3	a	c) assaltante
4. burglar	4	f	d) assassino
5. murderer	5	d	e) sequestrador
6. hooligan	6	b	f) arrombador

X. Based on the chart, write the word that corresponds to the definitions.

**rapist – blackmailer – smuggler
shoplifter – arsonist – hijacker**

- A criminal who brings something into or take something out of a country illegally: smuggler
- Someone who takes control of a bus, plane etc., by force: hijacker
- Someone who commits the crime of setting fire to a building: arsonist
- Someone who commits the crime of forcing someone to have sex: rapist
- Someone who steals merchandise from a shop or a store: shoplifter
- Someone who demands money or favors from someone in exchange for concealing information about the person: blackmailer

XI. Write in English.

Sequestradores, estupradores e assassinos merecem pena máxima.

Kidnappers, rapists and murderers deserve maximum penalty.

1. Short Answers

AFFIRMATIVE → Yes, sujeito + auxiliar afirmativo

NEGATIVE → No, sujeito + auxiliar negativo

Examples:

Does she live in Brazil?Yes, she **DOES**. No, she **DOESN'T**.**Have** you seen that movie?Yes, I **HAVE**. No, I **HAVEN'T**.**Are** you OK?Yes, I **AM**. No, I **AM NOT**.**Will** he accept this?Yes, he **WILL**. No, he **WILL NOT (WON'T)**.

2. SO = também

SO + auxiliar afirmativo + sujeito

Examples:

Robert eats a lot. So **DO** I.We do the homework in the afternoon. So **DOES** Helen.She will leave tomorrow. So **WILL** Bob.He is very nice. So **ARE** his parents.

3. NEITHER = nem

NEITHER + auxiliar afirmativo + sujeito

Examples:

I never listen to music. Neither **DOES** John.They didn't come late yesterday. Neither **DID** we.He hasn't decided yet. Neither **HAVE** we.She doesn't speak Japanese. Neither **DO** I.

4. Question-tags

Auxiliar (afirmativo / negativo) + pronome pessoal

She cries a lot, **DOESN'T** she?

Simple Present (afirm.) aux. neg Pronome Pessoal

They understood the lesson, **DIDN'T** they?

Simple Past (afirm.) aux. neg Pronome Pessoal

Paul doesn't like candies, **DOES** he?

Simple Present (neg.) aux. afirm. Pronome Pessoal

John and Joe didn't agree with her, **DID** they?

Simple Past (neg.) aux. afirm. Pronome Pessoal

ATENÇÃO

Shut the door, **WILL** you?Let's dance, **SHALL** we?

No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o PORTAL OBJETIVO (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite ING2M102

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1 According to the text,

- a) the police could prevent the man from shooting the woman.
- b) the woman was shot and killed by the police.
- c) by the time the police arrived on the scene of the crime, the man was about to stab the woman
- d) when the police entered the apartment the woman had already been stabbed
- e) the woman was shot in the throat.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: D

2 We can infer from the text that

- a) the woman had been threatened by the man and had asked for protection before.
- b) the woman seemed to be weary.
- c) four officers were driving down the road where the woman lived and heard someone screaming, so they went to see what was going on.
- d) when the police received the 911 call, the woman had already been murdered.
- e) the woman used to live in a house with a lot of people.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: A

3 According to the text,

- a) since nobody in the apartment opened the door, the police kicked it open.
- b) the woman opened the door for the police.
- c) when the man saw the police, he stabbed the woman
- d) the woman was shot by the police and the man was arrested.
- e) the man was shot by the police and was taken to hospital right away.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: B

4 Which of the following verbs may not be translated as "gritar"?

- a) to cry b) to yell c) to shout
- d) to scream e) to warn

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: E

5 The word **reaper** has the same meaning as _____

- a) thug b) robber c) rapist
- d) thief e) burglar

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: C

Módulo

5

Teste A Striking Senior Moment

found on the net by Cécile Marit, Belgium



A self-important college freshman walking along the beach took it upon himself to explain to a senior citizen resting on the steps why it was impossible for the older generation to understand his generation.

"You grew up in a different world, actually, an almost primitive one", the student said loud enough for others to hear. "The young people of today grew up with television, jet planes, space travel, man walking on the moon. We have nuclear energy, ships and cell phones, computers with light speed ... and many more".

After a brief silence, the senior citizen responded as follows:

"You're right son, we didn't have those things when we were young ... so we invented them. Now, you arrogant little sh*t what are you doing for the next generation?"

The applause was amazing!

(www.hltmag.co.uk)

Exercícios Resolvidos

- 1 Rewrite the following sentence by using emphatic DO.
You grew up in a different world.

You did grow up in a different world.

Complete

2 A person who gets out of bed and walks around while they are sleeping is a **sleepwalker**

- 3 Complete with Question-tags.

- a) They invented those things, **didn't they**?
- b) I am right, **aren't I?**
am I not?

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I.

1 stunning $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{impressive, very pretty} \\ \text{surprising} \end{array} \right.$

2 senior $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{an older person} \\ \text{for elderly people} \end{array} \right.$

Complete the sentences.

- a) When I am a **senior**, I hope to be able to afford medical care.
- b) The **stunning** news that my dog had died shocked me.
- c) Mary wore a **stunning** gown to the ball.
- d) The elderly man demanded his **senior** discount.

II Turn the title of the text into Portuguese.

Um surpreendente momento para idosos.

III Do you remember what these expressions mean?

1 college \Rightarrow **faculdade**

Mary went to a large college after she graduated from high school.

2 actually \Rightarrow **na verdade**

am actually older than you.

How would you write "colégio" and "atualmente" in English?

- a) **school**
- b) **nowadays, currently**

3 freshman \Rightarrow **calouro**

is a student in the first year of study at a high school or college.

4 sophomore \Rightarrow **aluno de 2º ano**

Someone in the second year of high school or college.

IV. You take it upon yourself to do something when you do it although it is unnecessary, or not your duty.

So, turn into Portuguese

"... took it upon himself to explain..."

"... ele pôs-se a explicar (ele tomou para si o encargo de explicar)."

V. Look at these expressions!

Translate them and then complete the sentences

- 1 to take back = **devolver**
- 2 to take charge of = **encarregar-se de**
- 3 Take it easy! = **Calma!**
- 4 How long does it take...? = **Quanto tempo leva...?**
- 5 to take care of = **cuidar de**
- 6 to take off (2 meanings) = **tirar, decolar**
- 7 to take place = **acontecer**
- 8 to take a shower = **tomar banho (de chuveiro)**

- a) The wedding will **take place** on September 16th.
- b) He **took off** his glasses and polished them with his hanky.
- c) I've got some books to **take back** to the library.
- d) I **take a shower** every morning.
- e) **Take it easy**! We still have a lot of time before the party.
- f) When his father died, Paul **took charge of** his business.


- g) The plane has just taken off
Let's meet our friends!
- h) How long does it take to go from São Paulo to Rio?
- i) Will you take care of my kids while I'm out?

VI. SELF → individualidade, ego, a própria pessoa

Match the columns

1. self – important	1	f	a) autocrítica
2. self – conscious	2	e	b) amor próprio
3. self – criticism	3	a	c) egoísta
4. self – educated	4	d	d) autodidata
5. self – esteem	5	b	e) autoconsciente
6. selfish	6	e	f) presunçoso

VII. PAY ATTENTION!

- 1 To grow  cultivar
aumentar
seguido de adj. → ficar + adj

- 2 to grow up ⇒ tornar-se adulto
grown-up ⇒ adulto

Turn the underlined expressions into Portuguese.

- a) Little Susie was lost so she asked a grown-up for help.
adulto
- b) The farmer grows wheat and soybeans.
cultiva
- c) The banker grew his profits by investing wisely.
aumentou
- d) I grew tired and went to bed.
fiquei

Match the columns.

1. citizen	1	h	a) surpreendente
2. to rest	2	b	b) descansar
3. almost	3	f	c) breve
4. loud	4	g	d) como segue
5. light speed	5	e	e) velocidade da luz (muito rápido)
6. brief	6	a	f) quase
7. as follows	7	d	g) alto
8. amazing	8	a	h) cidadão

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 We may infer from the text that
- The young man was encouraging the old man to be up-to-date
 - There are several people in the story.
 - A son of the senior citizen's was near them.
 - The young man, although a Ph. D., believed he could not teach anything new to the old man.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: B

- 2 In which of these alternatives, step has the same meaning as the one shown in the text?
- John stepped on the brake pedal at the intersection.
 - The inspector took one step toward the dead body.
 - The painter placed the can of paint on the top step of the ladder.
 - The first step in solving a problem is identifying a problem.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: C

- 3 So, underlined in the text, is closest in meaning to
- because.
 - since.
 - although.
 - however.
 - then.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: E

In the USA you can lose custody over your children if you don't watch enough popular television. That, at least, is the logical conclusion to draw from the actions of officials as regards the Ratte family. Christopher Ratte took his son, Leo, to a baseball game where he bought the seven-year-old a bottle of 'Mike's Hard Lemonade'.

Now any 'normal' American knows that Mike's Hard Lemonade is 'alcopop' – it contains 5% alcohol. Christopher's ignorance of the existence of alcoholic lemonade can be explained by the fact that he is Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Michigan, so he doesn't watch much commercial TV. No excuse, according to the authorities. A security guard spotted the boy with the drink in his hand and handed Christopher over to the Detroit police. Despite showing no signs of drunkenness, Leo was rushed to the Detroit Children's Hospital by ambulance! At the ER no



trace of alcohol was found in his blood. However, it was two days before Leo's mother, Claire Zimmerman, another archaeology professor at the University of Michigan, was allowed to take the boy home. Nearly a week had to pass before Leo's father, Christopher, was allowed to return to

the family home.

Things are little better in Britain where Bob Yeomans, head of St John's Primary School in Walsall (near Birmingham) was recently under investigation to determine if he was a fit person to be in contact with children. The investigation was started when it was discovered that Mr Yeomans had a criminal record. And what was Bob's crime? He failed to renew his fishing licence in 2007.

(Think in English)

Exercícios Resolvidos

WORLDWATCH

Business journalist £35.000 p.a.

This international business magazine, with 23,000 readers worldwide, requires a journalist to help cover political news in Europe.

The successful applicant will be based in Geneva and should:

- have at least two years' experience in business journalism
- be fluent in French and German, and if possible have some knowledge of Spanish
- have a degree in politics
- have travelled widely

Please write with full CV to:

David Benton, Worldwatch JK Ltd
357 Ferry Rd, Basinstoke RG2 5HP

1 The text above is

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) a newspaper article | b) a job advertisement |
| c) a holiday brochure | d) a financial report |
| e) a book review | |

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

2 According to the text, it is **not** necessary that applicants

- | |
|---|
| a) speak two or more specific foreign languages. |
| b) have some previous experience working as a business journalist |
| c) be fluent in Spanish |
| d) agree to be based in Geneva |
| e) send their curriculum in advance |

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. POP in the title of the text has two different meanings.



Translate.

Wrong Pop, Pop

Bebida (efervescente) errada, papai

II. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to lose	lost	lost
2. to take	took	taken
3. to buy	bought	bought
4. to know	knew	known
5. to show	showed	shown

TO LOSE / TO MISS = perder

Complete the following sentences with LOSE or MISS. Pay attention to the verb tenses

- I've lost that cheque you sent me.
- I don't want to miss the chance of a free trip to Paris.
- We missed the first ten minutes of the film
- He lost a leg in the war.
- You'll miss your train if you don't hurry up.
- Banks will lose millions of dollars because of new legislation

III. Match the columns.

1) custody	1	d	a) autoridades
2) enough	2	f	b) desculpa, justificação
3) officials	3	a	c) garrafa
4) game	4	e	d) guarda, custódia
5) bottle	5	c	e) jogo
6) excuse	6	b	f) suficiente

IV. Match the columns

1) security	1	a	a) entretanto
2) blood	2	d	b) quase
3) however	3	a	c) pesca
4) near	4	f	d) sangue
5) nearly	5	b	e) segurança
6) fishing	6	c	f) perto de

ATTENTION!

A fisherman is a person who fishes as a job or as a sport = pescador

A fishmonger is a person who sells fish. = peixeiro

V. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below

- to draw a conclusion { C }
- as regards { D }
- trace { A }
- head { F }
- criminal record { E }
- failed to renew { B }

- evidence
- he did not pay for it a second time
- to come to a conclusion
- in relation to
- official document that lists all the delinquent acts that you have committed
- principal, director

Translate the following excerpt from the text

"That, at least, is the logical conclusion to draw from the actions of officials. ."

"Aquele, pelo menos, é a conclusão lógica a que se chega das ações das autoridades..."

VI. ER

Emergency Room = Pronto Socorro Atendimento

VII. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions

- 1 to spot = ver, notar
The police spotted him driving a stolen car.
- 2 to hand over = transferir, entregar
He's getting too old to run a shop - I think he'll hand over to his son soon.
- 3 drunkenness = bebadeira
He had occasional periods of drunkenness.
- 4 to rush to = levar às pressas
They ruled him to hospital immediately.
- 5 to allow = permitir
His mother always allows him to sleep late on Saturday mornings.
- 6 fit = adequado, apropriado, digno
Any woman who neglects her children isn't fit to be a mother.

VIII Match the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B

A		B
1 enough	1	d a) almost
2 can	2	h b) to permit
3) to spot	3	e c) appropriate
4 to rush to	4	g d) sufficient
5) to allow	5	b e) to see, to observe
6) nearly	6	a f) illegal act
7) fit	7	c g) to take very quickly
8) crime	8	f h) may

IX. DESPITE = IN SPITE OF

Despite the cold wind, they went out without their coats.

In spite of the cold wind...

- despite, in spite of = apesar de

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Write T (True) or F (False)

- 1 Watching TV in the USA guarantees that you will be a good parent. (F)
- 2 The Rattes had a problem with their drunken son. (F)
- 3 Mike's Hard Lemonade is not an alcohol-free drink. (T)
- 4 Christopher Ratte was accused of drunkenness. (F)
- 5 The boy, mentioned in the text, was taken to the Detroit Police. (F)
- 6 Leo almost fainted after having drunk the fizzy drink. (F)
- 7 Claire could take her son home two days after the incident. (T)
- 8 Mr Yeoman was accused of fishing in a forbidden area. (F)

Behind every successful woman is herself.

Ginger Rogers did everything Fred Astaire did, but she did it backwards and in high heels.

A woman is like a teabag... you don't know how strong she is until you put her in hot water.

I have yet to hear a man ask for advice on how to combine marriage and a career.

So many men, so few who can afford me.

God made us sisters, Prozac made us friends.

Coffee, chocolate, men. Some things are just better rich.

Don't treat me any differently than you would the queen.

I'm out of estrogen and I have a gun.



Warning: I have an attitude and I know how to use it.

Of course I don't look busy... I did it right the first time.

Do not start with me. You will not win.

All stressed out and no one to choke.

I can be one of those bad things that happens to bad people.

How can I miss you if you won't go away?

Don't upset me! I'm running out of places to hide the bodies.

And my favorite!

If you want breakfast in bed, sleep in the kitchen.

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Turn into English.

Jane entrou na sala, disse "oi" para todos e foi embora.

RESOLUÇÃO:

Jane entered the room, said "hi" ("hello") to everybody and went away.

2 Turn into Portuguese

When I was driving to Rio, I ran out of gas

RESOLUÇÃO:

Quando eu estava indo de carro para o Rio, fiquei sem gasolina.

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns

1) bumper	1	g	a) para trás
2) stoker	2	d	b) conselho
3) successful	3	i	c) sachê de chá
4) backwards	4	a	d) adesivo
5) high heels	5	i	e) pedir
6) teabag	6	c	f) poucos(as)
7) to ask for	7	e	g) paracheque
8) advice	8	b	h) carreira
9) career	9	h	i) salto alto
10) few	10	f	j) bem sucedida

Complete with one of the expressions from the vocabulary above

- He began counting **backwards**. "Ten, nine, eight..."
- The **sticker** on the back window of her car said: "My other car is a Porsche."
- If you want your **advice**, I'll **ask for** it.
- A **teabag** is a small paper filled with enough tea leaves to make tea for one person.
- It was one of those articles that tells you how to combine a successful **career** with raising a family.
- Her **high heels** clicked along the corridor.

II. Translate the title of the text

Adesivos em paracheque para senhoras

III. Match the columns

1) can afford	1	j	a) enforçar, asfixiar
2) warning	2	f	b) ir embora
3) to look	3	c	c) parecer
4) busy	4	i	d) ficar sem
5) to choke	5	a	e) sentir falta de
6) to miss	6	e	f) aviso, alerta
7) to go away	7	b	g) perturbar
8) to upset	8	g	h) esconder
9) to run out of	9	d	i) ocupada
10) to hide	10	h	j) poder custear, "bancar"

Complete with one of the expressions from the vocabulary above

- Don't talk to me now – can't you see I'm **busy**?
- I don't know how he **can afford** a new car on his salary.

- Just **go away** and leave me alone!
- That dress **looks** nice on you.
- It still **upsets** Mark when he thinks about the accident.
- My new car is very reliable, but I still **miss** my old one, in spite of all its faults.
- There's a **sticker** on the cigarette packet that says "tobacco seriously damages health".
- She didn't swallow her food properly and began **to choke**.
- She used **to hide** her diary under her pillow.
- I was delayed because my car **ran out of** gas.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Suffixes

Look at this word → successFUL = bem sucedido

Now, form adjectives from the following nouns and translate them.

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	TRANSLATIONS
1) hope	hopeful	esperançoso
2) fear	fearful	temeroso
3) delight	delightful	encantador
4) use	useful	útil
5) faith	faithful	fiel, leal
6) fruit	fruitful	fértil, produtivo

Turn into English.

- Nossos novos vizinhos são bastante encantadores.

Our new neighbors are quite delightful.

- Uma boa faca é uma ferramenta útil na cozinha.

A good knife is a useful tool in the kitchen.

- Seu fiel cão sempre o acompanhava.

His faithful dog always accompanied him.

- Estou esperançoso de que possamos chegar a um acordo.

I'm hopeful that we can reach an agreement.

Fascinating facts about the invention of the **Blue Jeans** by **Levi Strauss** in **1873**.

The Gold Rush of 1848 attracted many adventurers to California. One of them was a twenty-year-old named Levi Strauss. Strauss had been a draper, or cloth seller, in New York, and he took a few bolts of cloth to sell on the journey west.



In this manner he earned his way, and by the time he reached California, Levi Strauss had sold everything except a roll of canvas. No one wanted clothes made of canvas!

where the miners worked, pants wore out very quickly. So Strauss made some pairs of canvas trousers to sell to miners. More and more miners were coming to Strauss and asking him for a pair of those canvas trousers. Not entirely happy with canvas, Levi started using a new fabric from Genoa, Italy. The weavers there called the fabric "genes". Strauss changed the name to "jeans" and later he called his pants "Levi's". They were popular with cowboys as well as miners.

Today, called Levi's or blue jeans, they are popular with men, women, and children in many countries of the globe.

(www.ideafinder.com – UNICAMP)

Or did they? It turned out that "up in the diggings,"

Exercícios Resolvidos

1. Translate

a) silk = seda

b) wool = lã

c) velvet = veludo

d) cotton = algodão

e) satin = cetim

2. BLUE is a color = azul but also

means the same as sad = triste

A type of slow sad music, originally from the southern US, is called the blues

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. When we say the rush hours we mean the periods of the day when large numbers of people travel to and from work

• to rush = correr

Translate

The Gold Rush attracted a large number of people to California

A corrida do ouro atraiu um grande numero de pessoas à Califórnia.

II. Match the columns.

1) adventurers	1	e	a) ona
2) cloth	2	h	b) rolos
3) seller	3	f	c) chegar a
4) bolts	4	b	d) mineiros, mineradores
5) to reach	5	c	e) aventureiros
6) canvas	6	a	f) vendedor
7) miners	7	d	g) calças
8) pants	8	g	h) tecido

III. **FABRIC** is a "false friend"

Translate

Nylon is a synthetic fabric

O nylon é um tecido sintético.

Give a synonym for fabric = cloth

How do you say fábrica in English? factory, plant

IV. How do you say viagem in English?

travel, trip, journey, voyage

V. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1 to take	took	taken
2 to sell	sold	sold
3 to make	made	made
4 to come	came	come

Do you know the meaning of FOR SALE?

The house has been for sale for 3 months.

↓
à venda

And the meaning of ON SALE?

Those boots are ON SALE in that shop.

↓
em liquidação

VI. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions

1 by the time = quando
I was exhausted by the time I got home.

2 it turns out = acontece
It turns out that she had known him when they were children

3 diggings = escavações
She has taken part in the diggings of an old Roman road

4 to wear out (wore, worn) = desgastar
The children can wear out a pair of new shoes in a couple of months

5 weaver = tecelão
Textile weavers receive low wages in underdeveloped countries

6 as well as = bem como
want to visit Andrew as well as Jonathan.

VII. Combine the expressions in column A with their synonyms in column B

A		B
1 many	1	a) but
2 bolts	2	b) fabric
3 cloth	3	c) when
4 manner	4	d) nobody
5 by the time	5	e) a lot of
6 except	6	f) way
7 no one	7	g) completely
8 pants	8	h) rolls
9 entirely	9	i) nowadays
10 today	10	j) trousers

VIII. Write the opposites of:

1 many = few

2 to sell = to buy, to purchase

3 quickly = slowly

4 happy = sad

5 later = earlier

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text:

"In this manner, he earned his way"

"Dessa forma ele ganhava a vida" ...

"The weavers there called the fabric "genes"."

"Os tecelões de lá chamavam o tecido de "genes"."

X. Write in English

a) Ele achou o pedaço de papel no bolso de sua calça.

He found the piece of paper in his pants pocket

b) Meu primo chegou inesperadamente.

My cousin arrived out of the blue.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions in Portuguese according to the text.

1 Como Strauss conseguiu chegar à Califórnia?

Strauss conseguiu chegar à Califórnia vendendo alguns cortes de tecido a caminho do oeste.

2 Para quem Strauss vendeu calças feitas de lona? Por que?

Strauss vendeu calças feitas de lona para mineiros porque eles necessitavam de roupas mais resistentes que não se desgastassem tão rapidamente.

3 Strauss chamou de "jeans" e, posteriormente, de "Levi's" as calças que passou a fabricar. Justifique cada um desses nomes.

O nome "jeans" originou-se do nome do tecido "genes" proveniente de Genova, Itália. Posteriormente, o criador do "jeans" resolveu chamar seu produto pelo seu próprio nome: Levi.

Formas Invariáveis

COMPARATIVO	IGUALDADE	afirmativo AS + { adjetivo / advérbio } + AS	tão como / quanto
		negativo NOT SO + { adjetivo / advérbio } + AS NOT AS + { adjetivo / advérbio } + AS	não tão como / quanto
	INFERIORIDADE	LESS + { adjetivo / advérbio } + THAN	menos que
SUPERLATIVO	INFERIORIDADE	THE LEAST + { adjetivo / advérbio }	o(a) menos

Exemplos:

AS cold **AS** = tão frio quanto

NOT SO (AS) cold **AS** = não tão frio quanto

LESS cold **THAN** = menos frio que

THE LEAST cold = o menos frio

AS expensive **AS** = tão caro quanto

NOT SO (AS) expensive **AS** = não tão caro quanto

LESS expensive **THAN** = menos caro que

THE LEAST expensive = o menos caro

Formas Variáveis

COMPARATIVO	SUPERIORIDADE	{ adjetivo / advérbio } + - ER THAN	mais ... que
		MORE + { adjetivo / advérbio } + THAN	
SUPERLATIVO	SUPERIORIDADE	THE + { adjetivo / advérbio } + - EST (IN/OF)	o mais
		THE MOST + { adjetivo / advérbio } + (IN/OF)	a mais

Observações:

1. Usamos os sufixos **-ER** ou **-EST** com adjetivos / advérbios de uma só sílaba.

Exemplos:

ta**ER** **than** = mais alto que the tall**EST** = o mais alto
bigg**ER** **than** = maior que the bigg**EST** = o maior

2. Usamos os sufixos **-ER** ou **-EST** com adjetivos de duas sílabas.

Exemplos:

happ**ER** **than** = mais feliz que
clever**ER** **than** = mais esperto que
the happ**EST** = o mais feliz
the clever**EST** = o mais esperto

3. Usamos os prefixos **MORE** e **MOST** com adjetivos de mais de duas sílabas.

Exemplos:

MORE comfortable **than** = mais confortável que
MORE careful **than** = mais cuidadoso que
THE MOST comfortable = o mais confortável
THE MOST careful = o mais cuidadoso

4. Usamos os prefixos **MORE** e **MOST** com advérbios de duas sílabas.

Exemplos:

MORE afraid **than** = mais amedrontado que
MORE asleep **than** = mais adormecido que
THE MOST afraid = o mais amedrontado
THE MOST asleep = o mais adormecido

5. Usamos os prefixos **MORE** e **MOST** com qualquer adjetivo terminado em **-ED**, **-ING**, **-FUL**, **-RE**, **-OUS**.

Exemplos:

tired – **MORE** tired **than** – **THE MOST** tired (cansado)
charming – **MORE** charming **than** – **THE MOST** charming (charmoso)
hopeful – **MORE** hopeful **than** – **THE MOST** hopeful (esperançoso)
sincere – **MORE** sincere **than** – **THE MOST** sincere (sincero)
famous – **MORE** famous **than** – **THE MOST** famous (famoso)

Variações Ortográficas

1. _____

Adjetivos monossilábicos terminados em **uma** só consoante precedida de **uma** só vogal, dobram a consoante final antes de receberem **-ER** ou **-EST**.

Exemplos:

fat → fat**TER** **than** – the fat**TEST** (gordo)
thin – thin**NER** **than** – the thin**NEST** (magro)

2. _____

Adjetivos terminados em **Y** precedido de vogal trocam o **Y** para **I** antes do acréscimo de **-ER** ou **-EST**.

Exemplos:

angry – angr**I** **ER** **than** – the angr**I** **EST** (zangado)
happy – happ**I** **ER** **than** – the happ**I** **EST** (feliz)

EXCEÇÃO

shy – shy**ER** **than** – the shy**EST** (tímido)

3. _____

Adjetivos terminados em **E** recebem apenas **-R** ou **-ST**.

Exemplos:

nice – nice**R** **than** – the nice**ST** (bonito, simpático)
brave – brave**R** **than** – the brave**ST** (corajoso)



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING2M103**

Exercicios Resolvidos

Complete with the right degree, using comparatives or superlatives of superiority.

- January in Brazil is hotter (hot) than July.
- That bus-stop is farther (far) than I thought.
- This is the worst (bad) film I've ever seen.

- Jane is becoming fatter (fat).
- What's the most charming (charming) girl in your class?
- Japanese, I'm sure, is not easier (easy) than French.

Exercicios Propostos

I. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use **than** where necessary.

big	crowded	early	easily
high	important	peaceful	reliable
serious	simple	interested	thin

- I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual.
- I'd like to have a more reliable car.
The one I've got keeps breaking down.
- Unfortunately her illness was more serious than we thought at first.
- You look thinner. Have you lost weight?
- I want a bigger flat. We don't have enough space here.
- He doesn't study very hard. He's more interested in having a good time.
- Health and happiness are more important than money.
- The instructions were very complicated. They could have been simpler.
- There were a lot of people on the bus. It was more crowded than usual.
- I like living in the countryside. It's more peaceful than living in a town.

- You'll find your way around the town more easily if you have a good map.

- In some parts of the country, prices are higher than in others.

II. Complete the sentences. Each time use the superlative form of one of the words in the list.

cold	wise	fascinating	cheap	lucky
lovely	busy	nice	enjoyable	quick

- We had a great holiday. It was one of the most enjoyable holidays we've ever had.
- What is the quickest way of going from here to the station?
- Spring is a very busy time for me. It is the busiest time of the year.
- This restaurant is not expensive. In fact, it is the cheapest restaurant in town.
- Of the three courses, Mark thought that Geology was the most fascinating.
- You have the loveliest smile I've ever seen.
- You make me feel warm even in the coldest months of the year.
- Grandma, you are the wisest person in the family. You always give us some good advice.
- This is surely the nicest room in the hotel. It is cozy and comfortable.
- You are so good to me. I am the luckiest person in the world.

III. Complete with the right degree, using comparatives or superlatives of superiority.

1 Raymond has the largest (large) collection of the collectors.

2 Our class is sunnier than (sunny) the one across the hall.

3 Since the machine has been repaired, it works more efficiently (efficiently).

4 Peter is the nicest (nice) of all men in town.

5 Megan is surely prettier than (pretty) her two other sisters.

6 I bought the most reliable (reliable) watch that they had in the shop.

7 Going by train is cheaper than (cheap) taking the plane.

8 She's much more serious than (serious) her brother.

9 Where's the hottest (hot) place in the world?

10 This is by far the most boring (boring) film I've seen in my entire life.

11 When you first start learning English it seems a lot easier than (easy) other languages and the grammar books simpler (simple).

12 That new speed-reading course helps you read faster (fast).

13 Girls are usually shyer than (shy) boys.

14 Come earlier (early) or you'll miss the first class again.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences correcting the mistakes.

1 Not smoking makes you the healthiest.

Not smoking makes you healthier.

2 Today seems as hotter as yesterday, but the humidity is more low.

Today seems as hot as yesterday, but the humidity is lower.

3 Mark is the less impulsive of the students.

Mark is the least impulsive of the students.

4 The twins are so fat as their parents.

The twins are as fat as their parents.

5 Of these two books, which is the most interesting?

Of these two books, which is more interesting?

6 It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived the nearest.

It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived nearer.

Formas Irregulares

1. Alguns adjetivos e advérbios têm formas irregulares no comparativo e superlativo de superioridade.

good (bem / boa) } **better than – the best**
well (bem)

bad (ruim / mau) } **– the worst**
badly (mal)

little (pouco) } **less than – the least**

2. Alguns adjetivos e advérbios têm **mais de uma forma** no comparativo e superlativo de superioridade

far (longe)
farther than – the farthest (distância)
further (than) – the furthest (distância / adicional)

old (velho)
older than – the oldest
elder – the eldest (só para elementos da mesma família)

late (tarde)
the latest (o mais recente)
the last (o último da série)

ATENÇÃO

ELDER é usado antes de substantivos.
Exemplo: My elder brother lives in Chicago.

Parallel Increase

Usamos a estrutura **the + comparativo... the + comparativo** para dizer que uma coisa depende de outra.

The warmer the weather, **the better** I feel. (Quanto mais quente o tempo, melhor eu me sinto.)

The more expensive the hotel, **the better** the service (Quanto mais caro o hotel, melhor o serviço.)

The longer the phone call, **the more** you have to pay (Quanto mais longo o telefonema, mais você tem de pagar.)

Gradual Increase

Usamos dois comparativos juntos para indicar que algo está mudando continuamente.

It's becoming **harder and harder** to find a job. (Está ficando cada vez mais difícil achar um emprego.)

Traveling is becoming **more and more expensive**. (Viajar está ficando cada vez mais caro.)

The weather is becoming **hotter and hotter**. (A temperatura está ficando cada vez mais quente.)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Write in English

Quanto mais cedo sairmos, mais cedo chegaremos

Resposta

The earlier we leave, the sooner (the earlier) we will arrive

2 Translate into Portuguese.

The child is getting shyer and shyer

Resposta

A criança está ficando cada vez mais tímida.

No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar" digite **ING2M104**

Exercícios Propostos

I. Turn into English.

1 Aquele buraco no seu casaco está ficando cada vez maior.

That hole in your coat is becoming (getting) bigger and bigger.

2 Quanto mais cedo sairmos, melhor.

The earlier (sooner) we leave, the better.

3 Quanto mais eletricidade você usar, mais alta será sua conta.

The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.

4 Quanto menor o carro, mais fácil estacionar.

The smaller the car, the easier to park it.

5 A vida está ficando cada vez mais cara.

Life is becoming (getting) more and more expensive.

6 As frutas frescas estão ficando cada vez mais maduras.

The green fruit are becoming (getting) riper and riper.

7 Quanto menos você estudar, pior.

The less you study, the worse.

8 Jane está de dieta. Ela está ficando cada vez mais magra.

Jane is on a diet. She is becoming (getting) thinner and thinner.

9 Estou muito cansado. Não posso andar muito mais longe.

I'm very tired. I can't walk much farther.

10 Minha irmã mais velha é advogada.

My older (elder) sister is a lawyer.

II Choose the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1 Lisa is staying home. Her cold is a lot _____ today.

a) bad b) worst c) worse and worst

d) worse e) the worst

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2 We complained about the service in our hotel, but instead of improving, it got _____.

a) best b) the best c) worse
d) the worst e) better and better

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3 If you need any _____ information, please contact our head office.

a) far b) farther c) more far
d) the furthest e) further

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

4 The more you practice your English, the _____ you'll learn.

a) faster b) farther c) fastest
d) furthest e) more fast

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

5 The parcel seemed to get _____ as I carried it along the avenue.

a) more heavy b) heaviest c) heavier and heavier
d) the heaviest e) most heavy

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

6 You look _____. Have you put on weight?

a) more fat b) more thin c) fatter
d) the thinnest e) the fattest

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

7 It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere _____?

a) quietest b) most quiet
c) quieter d) more and more quieter
e) more and most quiet

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

8 "What time shall we leave?" "The _____, the _____."

a) earlier, best b) sooner, better
c) sooner, worst d) earliest, worse
e) sooner, worst

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

9 Ann's younger sister is still at school. Her _____ sister is a physician.

a) elder b) older than c) the eldest
d) the oldest e) the older

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

10 The problem is not so complicated. It's _____ than you think.

a) simple b) simplest c) less simpler
d) the most simple e) simpler

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

11 Her dreams are becoming _____.

a) more stranger b) strange and strange
c) more and more stranger d) more strange and more strange
e) stranger and stranger

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

Text: Getting Enough Sleep

One of the (1) things about growing (2) is that you get to stay up (3). And it's not just your parents who make that decision. Your body gives you permission to enjoy the (4) hours too. Recent research has shown that brain changes during teen years make it (5) for kids to stay up late.



But just because you *can* stay up late, doesn't mean you *should*, scientists say. Young people who don't get enough sleep are often late for school, or they miss it completely, says a recent study by the National Sleep Foundation (NSF). Sleepy kids tend to be bad-tempered and unhappy. And their grades suffer.

Our sleep-wake schedules may seem to be ruled by the need to get to school or work on time, but they're really under the control of our body's internal clock. Every mammal has a "master clock" in its brain that tells its body what time it is and when it needs to sleep. Scientists recently discovered cells in the brain that collect information about light directly from the eyes. When light comes in, the clock thinks that it's daytime. Then, as darkness arrives, the body secretes a chemical called melatonin, which tells the clock that it's nighttime. As we approach our teen years, melatonin secretion comes at a later time. That's why children who usually go to bed at 8:30 or 9 p.m. all of a sudden start having trouble falling asleep.

(UNICAMP)

Exercícios Resolvidos

1 Do you remember the translation of the following words? All are related to the human body, except

- a) brain b) skull c) liver
d) skill e) kidney

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2 Translate

- a) sleepy = sonolento

- b) light sleeper = pessoa que tem sono leve
c) heavy sleeper = pessoa que tem sono pesado
d) sleeping pill = sonífero
e) Sleeping Beauty = Bela Adormecida
f) sleepless = sem sono
g) sleeplessness = insônia

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Go back to the text and complete with the correct form of comparative/ superlative of these adjectives:

- 1 great = greatest
2 old = older
3 late = later

- 4 dark = darker
5 easy = easier

II. Turn the title of the text into Portuguese

Dormindo o suficiente?

III. Translate.

To grow old = to get old = envelhecer (ficar velho)

To grow older = ficar mais velho

So, how would you say...

- emagrecer = to get thin

- ficar mais magro = to get thinner

IV. Match the columns.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----|---|--------------------|
| 1) parents | 1 | d | a) não comparecer |
| 2) to enjoy | 2 | e | b) também |
| 3) too | 3 | b | c) triste, infeliz |
| 4) research | 4 | h | d) pass |
| 5) brain | 5 | g | e) "curtir" |
| 6) teen years | 6 | i | f) sono/sonoiento |
| 7) to mean | 7 | | g) cérebro |
| 8) to miss | 8 | a | h) pesquisa |
| 9) sleep/ sleepy | 9 | f | i) adolescência |
| 10) unhappy | 10 | c | j) significar |

V. Pay attention to the following expressions

- 1) to make a decision
- 2) to stay up
- 3) bad-tempered
- 4) on time
- 5) to fall asleep
- 6) all of a sudden

Now fill in these sentences with them.

- a) Is the train on time or will it be late?
- b) Don't be so bad-tempered!
- c) We stayed up to watch a movie.
- d) I was so tired that I fell asleep during the lecture.
- e) It seemed to happen all of a sudden - I felt dizzy, then my legs went weak and I just collapsed.
- f) It's difficult to make a decision without knowing all the facts.

VI. Turn into Portuguese

"And their grades suffer."

"E suas notas padecem (ficam em desvantagem)."

VII. Match the columns.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1) permission | 1 | e | a) necessity |
| 2) to enjoy | 2 | d | b) sad |
| 3) teen years | 3 | g | c) consent |
| 4) often | 4 | h | d) to like |
| 5) unhappy | 5 | b | e) difficulty |
| 6) need | 6 | a | f) generally |
| 7) information | 7 | i | g) adolescence |
| 8) to arrive | 8 | j | h) frequently |
| 9) trouble | 9 | a | i) data |
| 10) usually | 10 | f | j) to come |

VIII. In "Every mamma has a "master clock" in its brain...", the underlined pronoun refers to mammal

IX. Complete the sentences with the vocabulary below:

to tend / schedule / to rule / to approach / cell / to come in / darkness / chemicals

- 1) According to the schedule, the plane should have landed by now.
- 2) In the darkness of the theater, Anne fell asleep.
- 3) The students examined a cell under the microscope.
- 4) I tend to sleep late on Sundays.
- 5) The students carefully mixed the chemicals together.
- 6) As we approached the park, they saw us.
- 7) The country will be ruled by a dictator.
- 8) Reports are just coming in of a major oil spillage.

X. Turn into Portuguese

a) "Our sleep-wake schedules..."

"Nossos horários de acordar e de dormir..."

b) "..., our internal clock thinks that it's daytime."

"... nosso relógio biológico acha que é dia."

XI. Write in English.

① Eu geralmente me deito às 23 horas e acordo às 7 horas

I generally go to bed at 11p.m and wake up at 7 a.m.

② Não fique acordado até tarde. Você precisa ir trabalhar amanhã.

Don't stay up late! You have to go to work tomorrow.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Answer in Portuguese

① O que acontece, segundo o texto, com jovens que costumam dormir menos do que o necessário?

Eles frequentemente chegam atrasados ou faltam às aulas; tendem a ser mal-humorados e infelizes, além de tirar notas baixas na escola.

② a) Para que serve nosso relógio interno?

Para dizer ao nosso corpo que horas são e quando ele precisa dormir.

b) Nosso corpo produz uma substância química denominada melatonina. Qual a função dessa substância e como ela nos afeta quando nos aproximamos da adolescência?

A função da melatonina é informar nosso relógio biológico que anoiteceu. Quando nos aproximamos da adolescência, a produção de melatonina passa a ocorrer mais tarde e passamos a ter dificuldade de dormir cedo (ficamos acordados mais tempo).

Módulo

12

Text: Clearing the Roads

The streets of London are rocking – or at least rolling – again. Last week the traffic-clogged metropolis began demanding a £5 (\$ 8) congestion charge from all daytime motorists entering the busiest areas of the city. The result: a drop of nearly 25 percent in traffic.

The decongestant scheme employs some 700 cameras. Any driver who enters the zone – a patch of around eight square miles – between 7a.m. and 6:30 p.m. has until 10 p.m. that same day to pay the charge. (You can pay by telephone, over the Internet or in certain shops. Season passes are also available.) The cameras check the registration plate of every car against the payment records, and failure to cough up the cash lands one an £80 fine. The extra revenue from the charge and fines, estimated at up to £150 million a year, will go toward the improvement of public transport.

The idea is catching on. In Britain alone, at least 30 other towns and cities are contemplating the tactic. Similar setups are already in operation in Singapore and Norway. But although all flowed smoothly last week, questions remain. Will the decrease in traffic hurt local businesses? Will traffic jams start up outside the zone? For now, all that's certain is that the 15,000-plus Londoners who've already been fined will be the unhappiest new *straphangers come Monday.

*straphangers = usuários de metrô

(Newsweek)

Wives' Tales

"South Africa's president-to-be, Jacob Zuma, is fast becoming the Continent best-known polygamist. Having married his fourth wife in January, Zuma is now reportedly preparing to wed a fifth, and negotiating a bride price with lucky lady Nº 6 — a situation that's sparking controversy in a country struggling to seem modern.

Polygamy, which is legal in South Africa, remains common in tribally controlled areas, and it's one way the traditionalist Zuma distinguishes himself from his urbane, English-educated predecessor, Thabo Mbeki. But the practice is increasingly unpopular among South Africa's cosmopolitan elite, who fear it makes their country look backward."

(Newsweek — Adaptado)

- 1 (FMTM) — De acordo com o texto, Jacob Zuma
- tem seis esposas além de uma noiva.
 - é contra a poligamia.
 - e seu antecessor são bem diferentes.
 - faz parte de uma elite intelectual.
 - é impopular nas áreas tribais.

Resposta: C

- 2 (FMTM) — No trecho — *But the practice is increasingly unpopular among South Africa's cosmopolitan elite, who fear it makes their country look backward.* — o pronome *it* refere-se
- às áreas tribais.
 - à elite cosmopolita.
 - a Thabo Mbeki.
 - à África do Sul.
 - à poligamia.

Resposta: E

- 3 (FMTM) — A expressão *look backward*, no trecho — *...who fear it makes their country look backward.* — implica
- amplitude.
 - estabilidade.
 - avanço.
 - retrocesso.
 - riqueza.

Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I Translate the title of the text

Desafogando os caminhos.

II Match the columns

1 congest on	1	f	a) esquema
2 nearly (around)	2	c	b) temporada, época
3 scheme	3	a	c) quase
4 until	4	e	d) placa de licenciamento
5 season	5	b	e) até
6 registration plate	6	d	f) congestionamento

III Write the Simple Past, Past Participle and the translation of *hurt* in the text

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
To hurt	hurt	hurt	prejudicar

IV Complete the following sentences with words from the chart

although — to employ — against —
cash — to flow — to start up

- I didn't have my cheque book so I paid in cash.
- The traffic began to flow normally again.
- More people are now employed in service industries than in manufacturing.

- 4 He decided to go, although I begged him not to.

- 5 She's always rebelled against authority.

- 6 Her mother started up a new business in tourism.

V. Don't forget!

- a) I was here until after ten last night.

- b) Up to 15 people are allowed in the elevator.

VI. Translate

Come Friday I'll be the happiest person on earth.

Quando a sexta-feira chegar, eu serei a pessoa mais feliz da terra.

VII. Translate the underlined expressions

- 1 to rock → balançar, mover, movimentar

He picked up the baby and gently rocked her to sleep.

- 2 to clog → entupir

Fatty food may clog your arteries.

- 3 to demand → exigir

The teacher's union is demanding a 10% pay rise this year.

- 4 **charge** → cobrança, taxa
Is there a charge for children or do they go free?
- 5 **drop (= decrease)** → queda, diminuição
The recent drop in car sales is causing some concern among car dealers.
- 6 **patch** → área
Be careful when you drive home; the weather report said there would be patches of fog.
- 7 **available** → disponível
Due to the holiday season, there are no rooms ava. able at any hotel.
- 8 **record** → registro
He is well known to the police and has a long criminal record.
- 9 **failure** → falha
Failure to keep the chemical at the right temperature could lead to an explosion.
- 10 **to cough up** → entregar (dinheiro)
It's your turn to pay the drinks – cough up!

VIII. Complete the sentences below with this vocabulary

- 1 **fine** → multa
- 2 **revenue** → receita, rendimento
- 3 **improvement** → melhoria
- 4 **to catch on** → "pegar", tornar-se popular
- 5 **setup** → organização, estrutura
- 6 **smoothly** → tranquilamente
- 7 **to remain** → permanecer
- 8 **traffic jam** → congestionamento

- a) I'm a little late but fortunately the traffic is flowing smoothly today.
- b) Will LED TVs ever catch on as Plasma TVs?
- c) Taxes provide most of the government's revenue.
- d) The doctor ordered him to remain in bed for two weeks.

- e) When I started my job, it took me a long time to get accustomed to the setup.
- f) We were stuck in a traffic jam for more than an hour.
- g) The last year has seen a slight improvement in the economy.
- h) The fine for exceeding the speed limit is \$100.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 According to the text,
- a) entering the busiest areas of London is forbidden on weekends
- b) drivers are not allowed to enter the busiest areas of London before 7 a.m.
- c) a 25 percent drop in traffic is expected by next week.
- d) drivers entering the busiest areas of London will be charged £ 5
- e) drivers are allowed to enter the busiest areas of London until 10 p.m. in case they pay a heavy fine.

RESOLUÇÃO Resposta: D

- 2 Which of these statements is **wrong**?
- a) Londoners who don't pay the congestion charge will be fined
- b) The idea of demanding a congestion charge from motorists is becoming popular
- c) More than 15,000 Londoners have already been fined.
- d) £ 150 million is the sum Londoners will have to pay in order to reduce the traffic jams in the city
- e) The scheme mentioned in the text aims at reducing the traffic jams in London.

RESOLUÇÃO Resposta: D

- 3 In: "In Britain alone, at least 30 other towns and cities are contemplating the tactic", the underlined word means
- a) considering b) refusing
- c) avoiding d) denying
- e) forgiving

RESOLUÇÃO Resposta: A

George had stolen some money, but the police had caught him and he had been put in prison. Now his trial was about to begin, and he felt sure that he would be found guilty and sent to prison for a long time.

Then he discovered that an old friend of his was one of the members of the jury at his trial. Of course, he didn't tell anybody, but he managed to see his friend secretly one day. He said to him, "Jim, I know that the jury will find me guilty of having stolen the money. I cannot hope to be found not guilty of taking it – that would be too much to expect. But I should be grateful to you for the rest of my life if you could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider me guilty."

"Well, George," answered Jim, "I shall certainly try to do what I can for you as an old friend, but of course I cannot promise anything. The other eleven people on the

jury look terribly strong-minded to me."

George said that he would quite understand if Jim was not able to do anything for him, and thanked him warmly for agreeing to help.



The trial went on, and at last the time came for the jury to decide whether George was guilty or not. It took them five hours, but in the end they found George guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

Of course, George was very pleased, but he didn't have a chance to see Jim for some time after the trial. At last, however, Jim visited him in prison, and George thanked him warmly and asked him how he had

managed to persuade the other members of the jury to recommend mercy.

"Well, George," Jim answered, "as I thought, those eleven men were very difficult to persuade, but I managed it in the end by tiring them out. Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty!"

(www.myownresources)

Exercícios Resolvidos

Clinical Success

Acupuncture and herbs aid in Chinese weight loss

1 Twelve-year-old Mathew Feldman had tried all: low-carb diets, pills, Weight Watchers. "Nothing worked," says the New Yorker, who at 1.6 meters tipped the scales at 87 kilograms. "No matter what I did, I always gained and gained." Until now. After three weeks on an innovative Chinese weight-loss program, Feldman is down to 76 kilos. Suddenly, his goal of 59 seems within reach.

5 What's the miracle cure? A unique regimen of exercise, acupuncture and Chinese herbs. Feldman is among several foreign students spending the summer – along with 190 Chinese – at Aimin Weight-Loss Clinic in Tianjin, about two hours south of Beijing. The need for such centers in China is growing rapidly, as middle-class citizens consume an increasingly fatty diet and lead increasingly sedentary lifestyles.

10 Aimin's basic approach to weight loss isn't radically different from Western regimes: less eating, more exercise. But it varies in the details. While Western professionals advise against rapid weight loss, at Aimin it is encouraged

(Newsweek)

1. O texto observa que a classe média chinesa
- a) consome cada vez mais alimentos ricos em gordura
 - b) não abre mão de ervas em sua dieta habitual.
 - c) pratica esporte
 - d) viaja de férias a Nova York
 - e) é bem informada sobre problemas de saúde

Resposta: A

2. O texto refere-se a tratamento de:

- a) gripe asiática
- b) stress
- c) ads
- d) obesidade
- e) anemia profunda

Resposta: D

3. Traduza corretamente "No matter what I did" (linha 2):

- a) Não importa o que eu fizesse
- b) Nada me interessou
- c) Não estude a matéria,
- d) O assunto não agradou
- e) Nada disso vem ao caso

Resposta: A

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

- I. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to steal	stole	stolen
2. to catch	caught	caught
3. to put	put	put
4. to begin	began	begun
5. to feel	felt	felt
6. to find	found	found
7. to send	sent	sent
8. to tell	told	told

II. PAY ATTENTION

Police is a noun with a plural verb. Complete the following sentences with BE

- The police are investigating fraud allegations against him
- Over 300 police were on duty at the football stadium last night

III. TRIAL

Translate the different meanings of TRIAL in the sentences below:

- They're doing clinical trials on a new drug

* testes

- She was a real trial to her parents when she was younger.

* problema

- He's currently awaiting trial for murder.

* juízo

IV. Match the columns.

1) guilty	1	a) satisfeito
2) grateful	2	b) tolo
3) warmly	3	c) finalmente
4) pleased	4	d) calorosamente
5) at last	5	e) culpado
6) however	6	f) contudo
7) fool	7	g) agradecido

- V. Combine the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

A	B
1) prison	1 f) a) finally
2) sure	2 e) b) hard
3) at last	3 a) c) silly people
4) whether	4 d) d) if
5) difficult	5 b) e) certain
6) fools	6 c) f) jail

- VI. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of the following verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. to see	saw	seen
2. to know	knew	known
3. to take	took	taken
4. to understand	understood	understood
5. to go (on)	went (on)	gone (on)
6. to come	came	come

- VII. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the following sentences.

- My son is about to finish university.

* to be about to = estar prestes a

- Have you written your English essay yet? Of course, I finished it last week

* of course = sem dúvida, naturalmente

- The small dog had managed to survive the fire

* to manage = conseguir

- We weren't expecting to meet you here.

* to expect = esperar

- The gunmen showed no mercy in killing innocent children and women.

* mercy = misericórdia, piedade, compaixão

- 6 If someone is **strong-minded** they are determined and unwilling to change their opinions and beliefs.

* strong-minded = **decidido, teimoso**

- 7 Digging in the garden has **tired me out**.

* to tire out = **cansar, extenuar**

VIII. Find a synonym for each of the words below from these six options

trial manage to mercy statement strong-minded tire out

- 1 be able to = **manage to**

- 2 something that someone says or writes officially.

– **statement**

- 3 forgiveness = **mercy**

- 4 stubborn = **strong-minded**

IX. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the chart

**to persuade – to go on – to catch – to tire –
to manage – to steal – to expect**

- 1 The bakery was shut so I didn't **manage** to get any bread.

- 2 Our dog ran out of the house before I could **catch** him

- 3 The boys were accused of **stealing** a bike from a house on Sunset Rd

- 4 If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will **persuade** her

- 5 You're **expecting** too much from someone if you ask them to work every weekend without pay

- 6 Let the children run around in the garden before bedtime – that'll **tire** them.

- 7 You smoke and drink too much and you can't **go on** like that indefinitely.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- 1 Answer the following questions in English using your own words but taking into account the information in the text

- a) What had George been accused of?

George had been accused of stealing some money

- b) What would George appreciate?

George would appreciate if Jim could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider him guilty

- 2 Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact words

- a) George was a thief.

TRUE – "George had stolen some money".

- b) Jim was the twelfth member of the jury

TRUE – "The other eleven people on the jury look terribly strong-minded to me".

- c) All the members of the jury wanted to convict George

FALSE – "Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty!"

- d) All the members of the jury acquitted George

FALSE – "in the end they found George guilty"

You've Been Streetviewd

"Since Google launched its Streetview service two years ago it has come under a lot of criticism for invading people's privacy. Streetview's software is meant to obliterate people's faces but often those that



were in the street when Streetview cars passed are still identifiable. For example, one Englishman – recognizable to his friends – was snapped throwing up outside a pub.

Anyway, for once there is a case in which Streetview has unquestionably done good. In 2008 a Dutch 14-year-old in the city of Groningen was dragged off his bicycle by two men and robbed of €140 and his mobile phone. Recently, the teenager was browsing Streetview and was amazed to see that the Google service had captured the incident on

camera. He went to the local police. They asked Google Streetview for the original image and used this to arrest two brothers for the robbery.

(Think in English)

Exercícios Resolvidos

WHY MILK? Try soy instead. I was raised to believe that milk was part of a healthy diet. Then I discovered that to increase production, many dairy companies inject cows with hormones and antibiotics that we end up drinking. And that cows are kept "artificially" pregnant so they'll produce milk all year long. So I scrapped my milk mustache for a soy one. It's healthier for me and the cows

(Adapted from UNICAMP)

1 De acordo com o texto

- a) o leite de vaca é bem mais saudável do que o leite de soja
b) somos todos criados somente com leite de vaca

- c) a opção pelo leite de soja ocorreu depois da descoberta do uso de hormônios nas vacas
d) hormônios e antibióticos injetados nas vacas não nos fazem mal algum
e) leite com hormônios e antibióticos nos deixa mais saudáveis

Resposta: C

2 The underlined words in the text are respectively:

- a) verb, adjective, adjective b) adjective, verb, noun
c) verb, noun, noun d) adjective, verb, adjective
e) verb, noun, adjective

Resposta: D

Exercícios Propostos

I. Match the columns

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| 1) since | 1 | d | a) reconhecível |
| 2) privacy | 2 | f | b) identificáveis |
| 3) identifiable | 3 | b | c) seja como for |
| 4) recognizable | 4 | a | d) desde que |
| 5) anyway | 5 | e | e) indubitavelmente |
| 6) unquestionably | 6 | e | f) privacidade |

II. Complete the sentences below with expressions from the chart

to launch – criticism – for once – amazed – to arrest

- a) A new line of perfumes will be launched by Dior next month

- b) Why can't you be nice to her for once?
- c) They've arrested her on suspicion of drug-dealing.
- d) Nobody is above criticism.
- e) She looked at him with an amazed expression.

III. What is the expression in English used to begin fairy tales or children's stories? Once upon a time...

IV. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below:

- 1 to be meant to (e)
- 2 to obliterate (c)
- 3 to snap (a)
- 4 to throw up (d)
- 5 to be dragged (f)
- 6 to browse (b)

- a) to take a photograph
- b) to look around casually
- c) to be expected to, to be supposed to
- d) to vomit
- e) to make imperceptible; to alter, to change
- f) to be pulled with force

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions seen above.

- 1 After drinking too much, he threw up.
- 2 He is meant to be an expert.
- 3 Streetview is supposed to obliterate people's faces.
- 4 She was dragged out of the car by the kidnappers.
- 5 She spent the afternoon browsing in the mall.
- 6 He snapped the winner on the podium.

V. Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B

A		B
1 often	1	a) bike
2) for example	2	f) surprised
3, bicycle	3	a) to catch
4) mobile phone	4	d) cell phone
5, amazed	5	b) frequently
6) to arrest	6	c) for instance

VI. A Dutch is someone who was born in the Netherlands.
Holland.

VII. Complete the following sentences with ROB or STEAL

- a) They robbed me of my passport last night.
- b) They stole my passport last night.
- c) They were accused of robbing a bank.
- d) Robin Hood stole from the rich to give to the poor.
- e) They were accused of stealing the lady's purse

VIII. Write in English

1 Apesar de alterar os rostos das pessoas, o Google tem sido criticado por invadir sua privacidade.

In spite of obliterating (altering, changing) people's faces, Google has been criticized for invading their privacy.

2 O garoto holandês teve sua bicicleta e seu celular roubados

The Dutch boy had his bike (bicycle) and his mobile phone stolen.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em português.

1 Por qual motivo a Streetview tem recebido críticas?

Por invadir a privacidade das pessoas.

2 O que aconteceu com o cidadão inglês mencionado no texto?

Ele foi fotografado pela Streetview vomitando do lado de fora de um bar.

3 O que surpreendeu o garoto holandês?

Ver, por acaso, que a Streetview havia fotografado o momento em que dois irmãos roubavam sua bicicleta e seu celular

4 Qual a importância da Streetview nesse incidente?

A polícia pediu a imagem original feita pela Streetview e usou-a para prender os dois irmãos pelo roubo.

TEXT 1 – TV TOGETHERNESS



"Together, for ever." This expression takes on a whole new meaning, thanks to a new controlled-viewing-angle LCD screen currently available only in Japan. This new example of high technology created by Sharp allows two people viewing the same screen at the same time to see two entirely different images depending on the angle of vision. For more information, visit www.sharp-world.com.

Exercícios Resolvidos

TV addiction

The amount of time people spend watching television is astonishing. On average, individuals in the industrialized world devote three hours a day to the pursuit – fully half of their leisure time, and more than on any single activity save work and sleep. At this rate, someone who lives to 75 would spend nine years in front of the tube. To some commentators, this devotion means simply that people enjoy TV and make a conscious decision to watch it. But if that is the whole story, why do so many people experience misgivings about how much they view?

(UFPR)



Com relação aos hábitos de assistir televisão no mundo industrializado, segundo o texto, marque verdadeiro ou falso (True / False).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 (F) Um número significativo de pessoas gasta mais tempo assistindo televisão do que dormindo.</p> <p>2 (T) As pessoas assistem televisão, em média, três horas por dia.</p> <p>3 (T) Metade das horas de lazer é gasta em frente da televisão.</p> | <p>4 (F) Quarenta por cento dos adultos assistem televisão por uma decisão consciente e não se rechamam por esse fato.</p> <p>5 (T) Calcula-se que, se uma pessoa viver até os 75 anos, terá passado nove anos assistindo televisão.</p> |
|---|--|

Exercícios Propostos

I. Find in the text the equivalent words and/or expressions in English. They are underlined to help you.

- 1 **permite** = allows
- 2 **atualmente** = currently
- 3 **tem todo um novo significado** = takes on a whole new meaning
- 4 **ao mesmo tempo** = at the same time
- 5 **tela de cristal líquido e ângulo controlado** = controlled-viewing angle LCD screen
- 6 **graças a** = thanks to
- 7 **disponível** = available

8 **para sempre** = for ever

II. Answer in Portuguese.

Em que difere esta nova TV das outras existentes no mercado?

Ela permite que duas pessoas vejam duas imagens completa-
mente diferentes na mesma tela e ao mesmo tempo, dependen-
do do ângulo de visão.



TEXT 2 – WATER-FREE WASHING

A washing machine that cleans clothes without water or detergent. That's what may be in store thanks to the Airwash Washing Machine (left), which uses negative ions, compressed air and antibacterial deodorants to clean clothes. This device has one drawback however: only one article can be cleaned at a time.

VOCABULARY

I. Translate the underlined expressions

1 **In store:**

- a) guardado(s), armazenado(s)
- b) em andamento, para acontecer (texto)
- a) If items such as furniture are in store, they are being kept until they are needed: Melissa's furniture is in store until she buys a house
- b) in store also means going to happen soon: You never know what's in store for you

2 **Device**

- a) aparelho (texto)
- b) bomba, explosivo
- c) método, ferramenta

- a) an object or machine which has been invented to fulfill a particular purpose: The rescuers used a special device for finding people trapped in collapsed buildings.
- b) a bomb or other explosive: The device was detonated in a controlled explosion.
- c) a method used to produce an effect that you want to produce: That rather cool manner of hers is just a device to avoid having to talk to people

3 **Drawback** = disadvantage or problem; the negative part of a situation = desvantagem

One of the drawbacks of living with someone is having to share a bathroom.

4 **However**

- a) por mais
- b) da maneira que

- c) entretanto, apesar disso (texto)
- a) despite whatever amount or degree: However fast we drive, we're not going to get there in time.
- b) in whatever way: You can do it however you like; it really doesn't matter
- c) despite this, nevertheless: This is one possible solution to the problem. However, there are others.

II. Answer in Portuguese.

Qual a vantagem e a desvantagem da máquina de lavar mencionada no texto?

A máquina citada lava roupas sem água ou detergente, porém, lava apenas um artigo por vez.

TEXT 3 – CYBERSPACE RECYCLING

www.freecycle.com is a new website that helps people find new owners for things they don't want anymore. Simply post your object on the local Freecycle website and wait for the e-mails to come in. All objects are given away at no cost to the person chosen by its owner. With obvious environmental benefits, this site is just one solution to the growing problem of the waste of useful goods.



VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. owners	1	d	a) esperar
2. simply	2	h	b) doar
3. to post	3	i	c) crescente
4. to wait for	4	a	d) donos
5. to come in	5	j	e) desperdício
6. to give away	6	b	f) escolhida
7. chosen	7	f	g) benefícios ambientais
8. environmental benefits	8	g	h) simplesmente
9. growing	9	e	i) objetos, artigos
10. waste	10	c	j) chegar
11. useful	11	k	k) úteis
12. goods	12	i	l) divulgar, informar

II. The underlined pronouns they and its refer respectively to

- a) people
- b) object

III. Answer in Portuguese.

Qual o grande benefício do site www.freecycle.com?

Esse site é uma solução para o crescente problema de desperdício de objetos úteis.

ON EACH FLIGHT, WE FIND NEW WAYS TO TOUCH THE STARS.



World Travel Awards 2009
Middle East's Leading Business Class
(fourth consecutive year)
Middle East's Leading Cabin Staff

Skytrax World Airline Awards 2009
World's Best Economy Class
Best Airline in the Middle East
(fourth consecutive year)
Best Cabin Crew in the Middle East
(seventh consecutive year)

World Travel Award 2008
World's Leading Business Class

Aviation Business Award 2008
In-flight Services of the Year

Our awards are not just a recognition of the world-class quality of our service. They're not just a testimony to our commitment to offering our customers only the best. More importantly, they are a reaffirmation of the continuous support we've received from you over the years. And here, we'd like to offer you our heartfelt thanks.

World's 5-star airline. qatarairways.com

QATAR 
AIRWAYS القطرية

Exercício Resolvido

1 Translate.

a) The shampoo is currently being advertised on TV.

O shampoo está, atualmente, sendo anunciado na TV.

b) If you want to sell your house, put an ad (vertisement) in the local paper.

Se você quiser vender sua casa, coloque um anúncio no jornal local.

c) He doesn't have much respect for the advertising industry.

Ele não tem muito respeito pela propaganda.

d) He is an advertiser.

Ele é um publicitário.

Exercícios Propostos

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns

1) flight	1	a) voo
2) way	2	b) cliente
3) customer	3	c) agradecimentos
4) the best	4	d) o melhor
5) thanks	5	e) forma, maneira

II. Match these expressions with their definitions below:

- 1) award (**a**)
 2) commitment (**d**)
 3) support (**b**)
 4) heartfelt (**c**)

- a) prize
 b) encouragement
 c) sincere
 d) a promise, an obligation

Now, fill in these sentences with the previous vocabulary.

- 1 Bill has a/an **commitment** to donate \$ 3,000 to charity.
 2 The firefighter received a/an **award** for saving people's lives.
 3 I want to give you my **heartfelt** congratulations on winning the contest.
 4 Beth received **support** from her friends when she was ill.

III. Translate

"They're not just a testimony to our commitment to offering our customers only the best".

"Eles não são apenas um testemunho do nosso compromisso de oferecer aos nossos clientes apenas o melhor".

Investing in Petrobras means investing in a company with one of the highest growth rates in the global oil industry.

In 2008, Petrobras produced 2.4 million barrels/day of oil equivalent, and production is expected to reach 5.7 million barrels/day in 2020 (7.7% p.a). This is thanks to planned investments of 174 billion dollars by 2013 and to the recent discovery of supergiant fields of oil and gas in the pre-salt layer, one of the most important findings of the last decades.

Trust the soundness and transparency of a company that has generated an average 32.5% yearly return on stockholders' equity over the past 5 years. Invest in Petrobras.



PETROBRAS

VOCABULARY

I. Turn into Portuguese

"You have just to look in the right direction."

"Você precisa apenas olhar na direção certa."

II. Match the columns

1) hard	1	c	a) as mais altas
2) the highest	2	a	b) taxa de crescimento
3) growth rate	3	b	c) difícil
4) pre-salt layer	4	e	d) campos
5) fields	5	d	e) camada pré-sal

III. Turn into English

Esta é a taxa de crescimento mais alta do país.

This is the highest growth rate in the country.

IV. Turn into Portuguese

- oil industry = **Indústria petrolífera**
- stockholder = **acionista** stock = **ação**
- equity = **patrimônio, participação**

V. ATTENTION!

SOUND

- som (subst.)
- são, íntegro (adj.)
- parecer, soar (verbo)

- safe and sound = **são e salvo**
- sound asleep = **profundamente adormecido**
- soundness = **solidez, integridade, reputação boa**

Fill in these sentences with the previous vocabulary

- Your explanation **sounds** like an excuse!

- 2 Loud **sounds** frighten me!
- 3 It was a rough trip, but we got there **safe and sound**.
- 4 The firm issued a financial report to each of its **stockholders**.
- 5 The **soundness** of her judgement in business matters is widely respected.

VI. Match the columns.

1) barrel	1	d	a) graças a
2) thanks to	2	a	b) confiar
3) finding	3	e	c) média
4) to trust	4	b	d) barril
5) to generate	5	f	e) descoberta
6) average	6	c	f) gerar

VII. Turn these sentences into English.

- 1 Eu confio em você.

I trust you.

- 2 A média de 10, 22 e 34 é 22.

The average of 10, 22 and 34 is 22.

VIII. Turn into Portuguese.

"Production is expected to reach 5.7 million barrels/ day in 2020."

Espera-se que a produção alcance 5.7 milhões de barris por dia em 2020.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em português.

- 1 Que prêmio a empresa aérea Qatar recebeu pelo sétimo ano consecutivo?

Melhor tripulação de cabine do Oriente Médio.

- 2 Qual pode ser considerada uma das mais importantes descobertas das últimas décadas?

A descoberta de imensos campos de petróleo e gás na camada pré-sal.

- 3 A que se refere 32,6%, mencionado no texto?

Ao retorno médio anual sobre o patrimônio dos acionistas da Petrobrás nos últimos cinco anos.

INGLÊS

MÓDULO 1 INTRODUCTION TO VERBS

- 1) does 2) do 3) did 4) do
5) did 6) did 7) C 8) D
9) A 10) B 11) A 12) D
13) C 14) C 15) D 16) A
17) B 18) D

MÓDULO 2 EXTENDING THE USE OF AUXILIARY VERBS

- 1) didn't she? 2) didn't they?
3) didn't she? 4) hadn't he?
5) didn't he? 6) shall we?
7) will you? 8) will you?
9) hadn't you? 10) wouldn't they?
11) do you? 12) do they?
13) C 14) B 15) A
16) E 17) D 18) C

MÓDULO 3 EXTENDING THE USE OF AUXILIARY VERBS

- 1) do 2) did 3) do
4) does 5) did 6) do
7) doesn't 8) don't 9) do
10) didn't 11) aren't I? ou am I not?
12) didn't they? 13) A 14) C
15) D 16) E 17) B
18) B

MÓDULO 4 TEXT

- 1) trouble 2) to think
3) an entire life 4) careful
5) must 6) criteria
7) answers 8) nowadays
9) for instance 10) staggering
11) awareness 12) to enjoy yourselves
13) difficult 14) parents and children
15) on the other hand 16) actually
17) pregnancy 18) to change
19) talking 20) to wear
21) advertising campaigns
22) to worry 23) to avoid
24) condoms 25) to study
26) single mothers 27) easy
28) to take the pill 29) to keep up
30) to give birth to
31) F 32) T 33) F
34) F 35) T 36) T
37) T 38) F

MÓDULO 5 TEXT

- 1) Seu amigo Henri foi mordido por um cão raivoso e contraiu hidrofobia, vindo a morrer logo em seguida.
2) Ele prometeu fazer alguma coisa no futuro para ajudar as pessoas que tivessem o mesmo problema que Henri.
3) Queimava-se o local das mordidas com ferro quente.
4) Professor 5) does it?
6) do they? 7) hadn't they?
8) hasn't she? 9) weren't they?
10) didn't they?

MÓDULO 6 TEXT

- 1) impedir, dissuadir 2) contra
3) impedir de 4) assassinos
5) estupradores 6) sequestradores
7) ser preso 8) ser resolvido
9) imediatamente
10) taxas de criminalidade
11) aumentar
12) números espantosos
13) prisão perpétua 14) problema terrível
15) relacionado a 16) pena de morte
17) um forte empecilho
18) puxar o gatilho
19) policiais desarmados
20) aniquilar 21) cumprir o dever
22) matadores 23) armas automáticas
24) ser revoltante 25) sair impune
26) livre, solto
27) Um grande número de norte-americanos aprova tanto a pena de morte quanto a prisão perpétua.
28) Porque o assaltante pensaria duas vezes antes de puxar o gatilho. Também impediria que policiais desarmados fossem aniquilados por matadores fortemente armados etc.

MÓDULO 7 VOCABULARY

1. g	2. i	3. h	4. l	5. k	6. b
7. j	8. f	9. d	10. a	11. e	12. c

- 13) Most shops close at 5:30 p.m. on Saturdays.
14) On Wednesdays and Thursdays.
15) Supermarkets and department stores are usually open on Sundays.
16) If I wanted to buy a scarf I should go to Marks and Spencer or Scotch House.

MÓDULO 8 TEXT

- 1) e 2) f 3) j 4) q
5) d 6) n 7) i 8) a
9) o 10) l 11) r 12) s
13) t 14) p 15) k 16) b
17) m 18) g 19) u 20) h
21) c

MÓDULO 9 DEGREES OF COMPARISON - I

- 1) newer than 2) faster than
3) the most comfortable 4) deeper than
5) younger than 6) the most intelligent
7) older than 8) as exact as
9) as fast as 10) less heavy than
11) Come earlier, or you will miss the first class again.
12) Traveling by train is cheaper than taking a plane.
13) They are not so shy as you.
14) B 15) D 16) B
17) E 18) D

MÓDULO 10 DEGREES OF COMPARISON - II

- 1) You are getting fatter and fatter.
2) She is getting richer and richer.
3) Traveling is becoming more and more expensive.
4) The more you study, the better.
5) B 6) C 7) E
8) A 9) B 10) E
11) They are the best students in the school.
12) She is getting poorer and poorer.
13) The more you work, the better.

MÓDULO 11 TEXT

- 1) flood 2) engineering
3) irrigate 4) canals
5) dam 6) irrigation
7) pyramids 8) prevent
9) concrete 10) earth

MÓDULO 12 TEXT

- 1) "É este o homem com quem eu quero passar minha vida?"
"É este o homem com quem eu quero que meus filhos passem seus fins de semana?"
2) Os fatores são: comunicação, a habilidade de resolver, ou pelo menos ajustar, diferenças e conflitos, consciência dos possíveis problemas, tolerância, aceitação e sensibilidade.
3) -learns 4) watch

- 5) goes 6) plays
7) passes 8) worries/says
9) brush/wash 10) relax/come
11) go/like 12) destroy/become

MÓDULO 13 TEXT

- 1) doença 2) advertência
3) aviso 4) até
5) contra 6) ameaça
7) sarampo 8) caxumba
9) catapora
10) Doenças fatais na década de 50.
11) Eram levadas para salas especiais de isolamento nos hospitais.
12) A previsão foi de dez anos, portanto 1963.
13) Sempre que ele come melancia, ele tem uma terrível azia.
14) A prisão de ventre é uma das principais causas do câncer de intestino.
15) Dear Jane,

Everybody **says** that people **like** to wear sunglasses. My mother **has** two and my sisters have many. In my opinion sunglasses **make** people look artificial. My friends **disagree** with me. They always do that. Nobody **understands** me. Am I wrong?

MÓDULO 14 VOCABULARY

- 1)

A) {	shoulder	B) {	belly	C) {	skull
	back		navel		rib
	breast		thigh		backbone
	waist		toes		
	buttocks		knee		
heel	hand				

- 2) head 3) eyes 4) nose
5) nostrils 6) mouth 7) lips
8) tooth 9) teeth 10) ears
11) eardrums 12) brain 13) skull
14) forehead 15) chin 16) cheek
17) neck 18) nape 19) throat
20) tonsil 21) heart 22) kidneys
23) liver 24) lungs 25) bowel
26) waist 27) belly 28) stomach
29) groin 30) legs 31) foot / feet
32) back 33) shoulders 34) arms
35) hands 36) elbow 37) shin
38) nose 39) eyebrows 40) mouth

MÓDULO 15 TEXT

- I)
1) O amor é a música, a canção, a maior riqueza.
2) Porque encontrou um amor que pode ser totalmente compartilhado.
II)
3) We must trust in God.
In God we must trust.
4) Did you fall in love with him?

III)

- a) padrinho b) temente a Deus
c) dado por Deus d) divindade
e) ateu f) divino
g) piedade, santidade h) piedoso, devoto
i) madrinha j) padrinhos
k) igreja, templo l) em direção a Deus
m) caso amoroso n) periquito
o) filho ilegítimo p) libertino, devasso
q) sem amor r) encantador, adorável
s) namoro t) amante
u) cego de amor v) canção de amor

MÓDULO 16 INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

Vocabulary

- 1) justo(a) 2) livrar, liberar
3) leitor muito tolerante

1) Porque é uma experiência tão estranha que nem ele mesmo teria acreditado se não tivesse visto com seus próprios olhos.

- 2) spoon 3) toothpick
4) Spaghetti 5) beef
6) dessert 7) agrião
8) alface 9) alho
10) azeitona 11) batata
12) berinjela 13) beterraba
14) cebola 15) cenoura
16) chuchu 17) couve
18) ervilha 19) mandioca
20) pepino 21) quiabo
22) rabanete 23) repolho
24) salsão (aipo) 25) salsinha
26) vagem



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